

# ✓ Videncenter for S&rheling The multidisciplinary diabetic

# foot care team

- diabetologist
- · specialized nurse
- chiropodist
- · orthopaedic surgeon
- vascular surgeon
- · orthopaedic shoemaker
- orthotist
  - · clinical physiology, microbiology, radiology



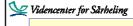
# The whole patient

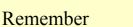
- Patient centred concerns: emotional, social, and psychological (culture)
- Quality of life: reduction in social activities, limitation i mobility, negative impact on general health, tensions in the family and lost time from work



# The whole patient

- Glycaemic control (HbA1c < 7%)
- BMI < 30kg/ m<sup>2</sup>
- Hypertension<140/90 mmHg
- Hyperlipidemia Cholesterol< 5,2 mmol/l
- · Other complications
- Past history, medications and other
- Nutrition
- Pain



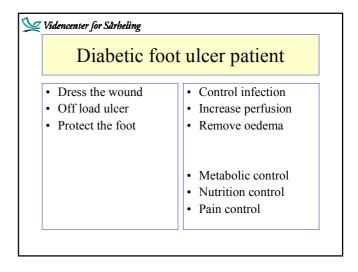


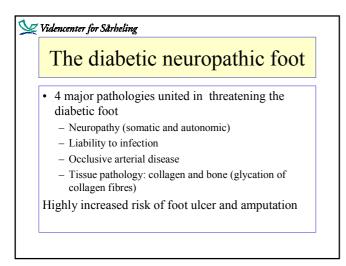


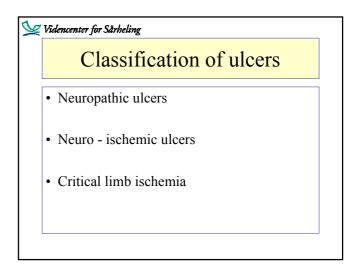
- Good communication is not what the healthcare professional said, but what the patient understood
- It is not the healthcare professionals task to take the responsibility from the patient, but to give him a choice:

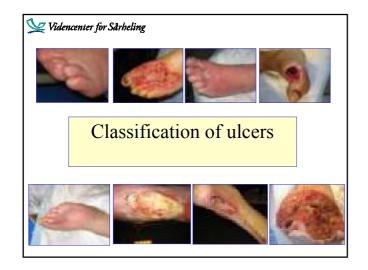
The involvement of the patient as a member of the healthcare team improves patients outcomes!

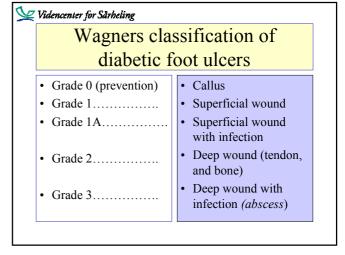


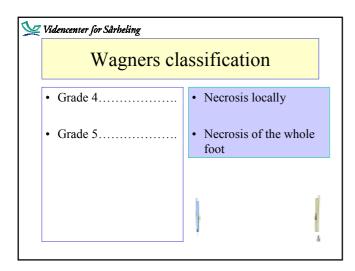


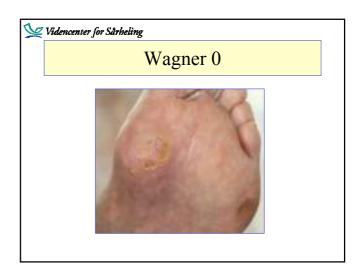






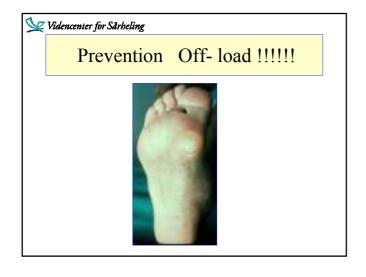




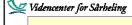












# Prevention is very important!

• "49-85 % of all problems diabetic foot related problems are preventable!"



Karel Bakker et al., 2005

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## Prevention

- Education of patients, carers and healthcare providers is essential!
- More RCT are required to obtain more evidence



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# Prevention

- Valk GD, Kriegsman DMW, Assendelft W.I.
- Patient education for preventing diabetic foot ulceration
- · Cochrane Review

http://www.update.



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# **Prevention Guidelines**

 Assessment and Management of foot Ulcers for people with diabetes. Nursing best practice Guidelines, Shaping the future of Nursing, March 2005



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# **Prevention Guidelines**



 Type 2 diabetes, prevention and management of foot problems, Update of the clinical guidelines and evidence review for type 2 diabetes;

Prevention and management of foot problems, published by the Royal College of General Practitioners in 2000. Clinical Guideline 10, January 2004, developed by the national collaborating centre for primary care.

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# Guidelines prevention and treatment

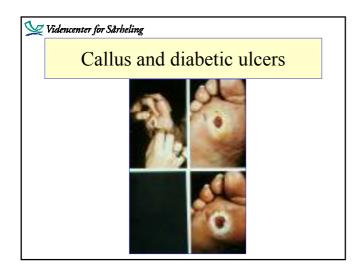
- International Working Group on the Diabetic Foot, International Consensus on the Diabetic foot, 1999, 2003, 2007
- Guidelines

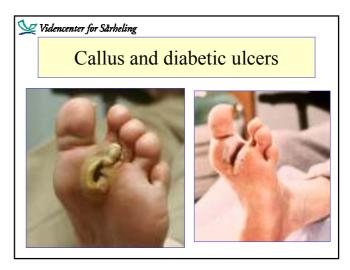
www.idf.org www.iwgdf.org www.dfsq.org

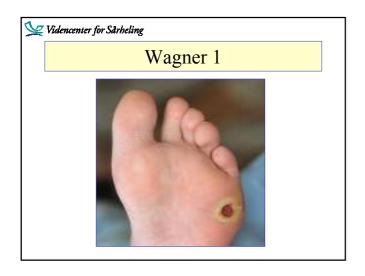


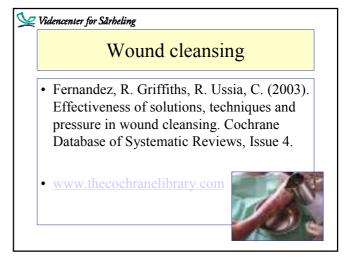








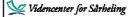




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# Wound cleansing

• Fernandez, R. Griffiths, R. Ussia, C. (2003). Effectiveness of solutions, techniques and pressure in wound cleansing. Joanna Briggs Institute for Evidence based Nursing and Midwifery, Vol.7, Issue 1.



# Wound cleansing

• Fernandez, R. Griffiths, R. Ussia, C. (2006). The effectiveness of solutions, techniques and pressure in wound cleansing. Joanna Briggs Institute for Evidence based Nursing and Midwifery, Vol.10, Issue 2.



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# Wound cleansing

- No specific literature on wound cleansing of diabetic footulcers
- Articles related to acute or cronic wounds (updated 2006): Limited research on the theme.
- Tapwater of good quality is recommended (to leasons and postoperative wounds on adult people). Tapwater should run 1min. before use.



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# Wagner 1 A





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# Wound debridement

 Bradley, M. Cullum, N. Sheldon, T. (1999).
 Debridement of chronic wounds; a systematic review. Health Technology and Assessment, Vol. 3, 17, part 1 (DARE).





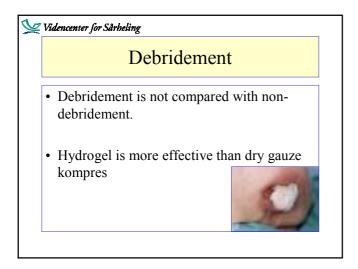
## \chi Videncenter for Sårheling

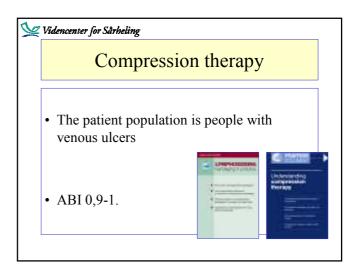
#### Debridement

- Smith, J. (2002). *Debridement of diabetic foot ulcers.* Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Issue 4.
- www.thecochranelibrary.con

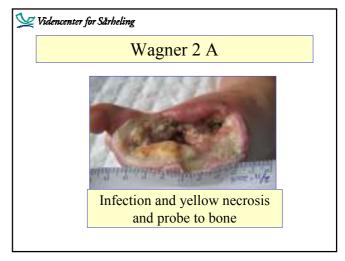






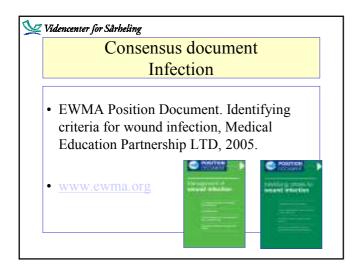


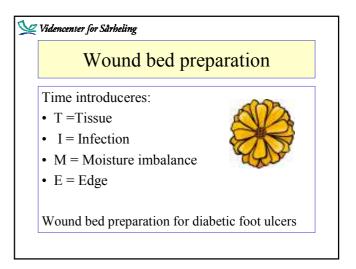












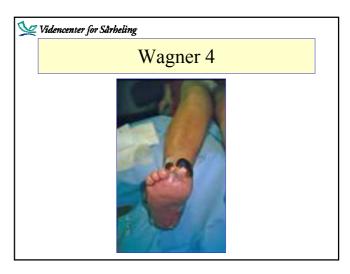


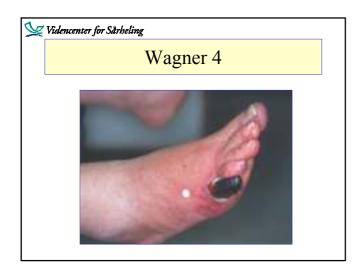




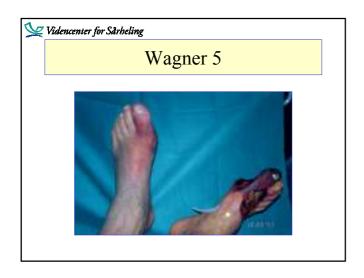


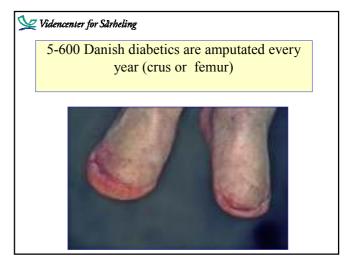














# Which dressing?

• More than 3000 types of dressings in Europe.

• Improvement or ?



# Local debridement

- · Vermeulen, H. Van Hattem, J.M. Storm-Versloot, M.N. Ubbink, D.T.(2007). Topical silver for treating infected wounds. Cochrane database of Systematic Reviews, Issue 1.
- www.thecochranelibrary.com





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# Local debridement

- Bergin, S.M. Wright, P. (2006). Silver based wound dressings and topical agents for treating diabetic foot ulcers. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Issue 1.
- www.thecochranelibrary.com



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# Local debridement

• Mason, J. O'Keeffe, C. Hutchinson, A. McIntosh, A. Booth, A. (1999). A systematic review of foot ulcer patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus – II: treatment.



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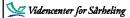
# Local debridement

• O'Meara, S. Cullum, N. Majid, M. Sheldon, T. (2000). Systematic reviews of wound care management: (3) antimicrobial agents for chronic wounds, (4) diabetic foot ulceration. Health Technology Assessment, Vol.4, (21) DAR



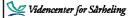
# Local debridement

- No RCT/ clinical studies are good enough
- More than 3000 dressings !!!!!!
- Les than 20 clinical randomized controlled trials!!!!
- Therefore No Evidence that "Modern bandages" are better than others.



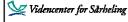
# Evidence?

- Randomized controlled trials are time consuming
- (Positive) results must be repeated 3 to 5 times before convincing evidence.
- Efforts used better in other matters
- Conclusion: Large scale evidence (RCT) is not to be expected.



# How to chose?

- · Look at the wound
- Which wound healing fase? Inflammation-, proliferation-, maturationfase
- · Debridement
- · Control exudates
- · Control microbiology



# Dress the wound

- Essential component of diabetic ulcer treatment
  - Debridement
  - Control exudate MOISTURE BALANCE
  - Bacterial control

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# Dry gauze ?????

- Why not?
- Moist environment preferable -----as evidenced from acute wounds!
- · But exudates makes it wet
- How wet????????????????

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# History

- Dry gauze packing proven inferior to "modern" dressings (1975)
  - Change of dry gauze dressing impregnated with *dried out exudates* causes pains and new trauma.
  - Increase time in hospital
  - Delay wound healing
  - Fibres may be "buried" in granulation tissue
  - Less cost effective

Expensive superfluous combination: 23 1/2 Euro





